

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 4, 1857.

Road the New Advertisements.

COURT.—Next Monday the November sessions of our county court will commence, and will doubtless bring to town many of our patrons. To all those who are indebted to us for subscription, advertising, job work, etc., and can pay, we look for a hearty response to the call which the tightness of the times induces us to make—PAY UP!

ANOTHER HANDSOME PRESENT.—Last week two bushels of potatoes and a dozen heads of cabbage were left at our office as a present from Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schneider, Sr. If such presents should be forced upon us every week or two, we can make a clear estimate of what it will cost us in cash or bank rags to exist like fighting cocks until the chilling blasts of winter shall be over. But for fear such articles might freeze if sent in during cold weather, we would suggest to all who feel inclined to contribute towards our pile, to do so as soon as convenient, or earlier if possible. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider will please accept our thanks for their kindness.

THE BANKS.—The Banks have not yet determined to accept the late Act of Assembly legalizing their suspension. Their delay is bringing ruin upon many of the best houses in the city. So far the people have not been benefited in the least by the action of the late extra session of the legislature, and a general feeling of hostility to banks is being engendered.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH.—We are authorized to state that the Canal Commissioners will issue certificates for all claims for labor or materials contracted by J. D. Leet, late supervisor of the Upper Juniata Division, which has been found to be correct, under the Act of the last session of the legislature. The application for such certificates, must be made in person, by letter, or by a regular power of attorney.

A TIMELY HINT.—A New York journal compares the publisher of a newspaper to a farmer who should sell his wheat on credit, and no more than a single bushel to any one person; the payment of a year's subscription is of the same importance to a publisher as the payment for the bushel of wheat would be to the farmer. The harder the times, the more entire is our dependence on the payment of these small yearly subscriptions.

PAY YOUR LITTLE BILLS.—The New York Express pithily gives the public of the empire city the following sound advice, which should be heeded here and everywhere else:

Nothing helps the money market more than the prompt payment of little bills. It keeps up trade, keeps money moving, helps the banks, and makes everybody feel good.—When everybody holds on to all the money he gets because he fears times are going to be worse, he helps to make them so.

Kansas.

There is no reliance to be placed in any of the rumors from Kansas. One day we see a dispatch that Gov. Walker would be removed for refusing to recognize as legal the votes polled in a certain district. Next day the rumor is contradicted and another started that Walker was compelled to leave the country to save his life, &c., &c. Next day rumor second is contradicted, and some other exciting dispatch sent over the wires. The daily press must be fed with news, no matter whether true or false.

Trouble in Baltimore.

Much excitement has prevailed in Baltimore for the past few days, growing out of a controversy between the Governor of the State of Maryland and the Mayor of Baltimore, in regard to supremacy of power, in view of anticipated riots at the election which is to take place to-day. The late disturbances at the polls induced a number of the citizens to call upon the Governor for a military force sufficient to protect them in their rights of suffrage from the lawless ruffians who have heretofore interfered to prevent a full expression of popular sentiment at the polls. The Governor responded to this call, and ordered several regiments to hold themselves in obedience to preserve the peace and hold the people intact in their political rights and privileges. To these proceedings the Mayor of Baltimore dissented, declaring that his power is competent to guard the polls and maintain the peace and dignity of the city of Baltimore.

On Sunday, committees of citizens representing the Governor and Mayor, prevailed on the Governor to withdraw his proclamation calling out the military and placing the city under martial law. We shall now see whether the Mayor will do what he neglected to do at the late election—protect the voters at the polls from the assaults of gangs of rowdies.

“WHAT IS A TON.”—Chief Justice Lewis, of this State, has given an opinion deciding that the law of Pennsylvania making 2000 pounds a ton was constitutional, that although the United States Constitution had given Congress the power to regulate weights and measures, making a uniform law throughout the United States, yet, until they did exercise the power, each State had jurisdiction over the subject within her own borders. Thus Judge Grier's decision that nothing less than 2240 pounds could form a ton, is overruled.

Moderation; or, the Teachings of the Times.

“MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.”

There never was a period, perhaps, says the Pennsylvania Inquirer, when the philosophy of moderation should be more appreciated than at the present time. The financial world is agitated and convulsed, and among the sufferers are many of those who have exercised extraordinary power, and occupied positions which challenged at once the admiration and envy of the comparatively humble and obscure. The eagles have been stricken down, while towering in their pride, and firms that have been looked up to for half a century, as based upon a rock, have been compelled to yield for a time to the wide-spread panic and the extraordinary pressure. Among the victims are not a few who, years ago, could have retired with ample fortunes, but who, insensible to the philosophy of moderation, and not satisfied with enough, ventured on still more deeply into the mazes and quicksands of commerce and speculation, and were overtaken by the sudden storm, with scarcely an hour's consideration, and in a condition wholly unprepared to wrestle against and triumph over its terrific fury. They had become so absorbed in the world of traffic and of trade, that they had no time to reflect, or no disposition to give heed to the admonitory warnings of the still, small voice within.—And this error has been nearly universal.—The exceptions are rare indeed, and there are few who can justly argue that they heard the mutterings of the thunder at a distance, that they saw the approaching hurricane, and that they shaped their conduct accordingly. The calamity, therefore, is a common one, and as such it should be received and treated. If we have not suffered ourselves, and directly, our relatives, friends and neighbors have suffered, and hence we naturally sympathize and feel for them. It is not worth while to find fault, or to indulge in a harsh and ungenerous spirit. All have been living too fast in some sense, all have been influenced more or less by the same system. All have forgotten or disregarded the wise and wholesome philosophy of MODERATION. The desire to accumulate wealth rapidly, has tempted many a man into a wild and hazardous speculation, while the go-ahead, the impulsive, and the progressive temper of the age, has induced hundreds, nay thousands, to venture beyond their means, and to take risks, which now in their calmer and cooler moments, and with such sad results before them, they contemplate with surprise. A little while ago, and any individual, whether a merchant, a manufacturer or a financier, who was cautious, resolute and moderate, who looked thoughtfully, and inquired thoroughly, before he ventured upon any great enterprise, was regarded as slow, prosy, and old-foggyish, and was jeered at and ridiculed accordingly. He was said to be “too careful, too practical, too plodding, for this electric and onward age.—And yet, what are the facts? These disciples of moderation, these advocates of the old-fashioned system, these sober-minded followers in the footsteps of their fathers, are now looked upon as the only individuals who possessed and exercised true forethought, who really knew what they were about, and who were not carried away by the Quixotic schemes, the empty follies, and the brilliant bubbles of the day. They were satisfied with the philosophy and the fruits of moderation.—“Make haste, slowly”—was their maxim, and although they did not attain the very topmost round of the financial and commercial ladder, they were contented with a strong and secure position below, satisfied that if they did fall, the injury would be comparatively trifling. And yet, we must not be misunderstood. The dull, the idle, the listless and the indifferent, are by no means examples, and should never be pointed to as commendable, useful, and shining members of society. They are constantly waiting for some remarkable chance, and unwilling when it presents itself, to stretch out their hands and exercise their faculties, with the object of making it available.

We merely mean to argue, that there is reason in all things, and that those who are moderate in their tastes, their desires, their appetites, their expenses, are the true philosophers, and will, in the great majority of cases, be found far more reliable, far more contented, and far more prosperous in the just and comprehensive sense than the eager, the greedy, the avaricious and the grasping, who, never satisfied, are constantly aiming at something beyond their reach, and which they rarely or ever attain. May we not hope that recent events will teach us all a lesson, and that one great influence will be, to check our desires, to restrain our superfluous and extravagant, and thus illustrate in a practical form, the truth, the beauty and wisdom of MODERATION!

HARD TIMES AND LADIES' HOOPS.—An exchange paper thinks the hard times quite as much attributable to ladies' hoops as anything else, and thinks such a reason quite as reasonable as some others which are given for our troubles. Thus it talks: “Hoops produce inflations—they cause a rise in cheap and expensive dresses—they cause the dear ladies to take up twice as much ground as they are fairly entitled to; by the bruises they have inflicted, they have caused skin plasters to abound, &c., &c.”

What do our readers think of the argument? If correct, should not petitions be drawn up and presented to them? Will they not take compassion on us? Could they not be induced to subsidize and relieve their suffering lords, and fathers and brothers!—Who'll ask 'em?

Utah.

The near approach of the United States troops to Mormon Holy Land is exciting no little feeling in the breasts of Governor Brigham and his associates. Accounts from Fort Laramie to September 19th, state that the Utah expedition is making fine progress, and is only 300 miles from Salt Lake City. The number which will reach there this winter will probably not be more than 1500 troops, though others are on the way. The troops are to concentrate on Green River, 165 miles east of Salt Lake City, and there wait the arrival of the General in command of the expedition before crossing the mountains.—The saints regard this movement on the part of the general government as a dreadful infringement upon their vested rights, and in the prospect of a speedy loss of all their temporal importance, they have waxed exceedingly wroth, and now bluster and fume in quite a ferocious manner.

Chief Justice(?) Kimball has lately disapproved from his removal from his judicial functions, and has assured his hearers, in very serious and unambiguous terms, that “if this people should consent to dispossess Brother Brigham Young as our Governor, they are just as sure to get to hell as they live, and I know it; for God would forsake them and leave them to themselves, and they would be in worse bondage than the children of Israel were.” He notifies the ladies that it is their duty to sell their finery and buy “instruments of war,” and that they should arm their children in the holy cause. He declares that “we never shall leave these valleys till we get ready; no, never. We will live here till we go back to Jackson county, Missouri. [The congregation shouted ‘Amen,’ and President Brigham Young ‘it is true.’] If our enemies force us to destroy our orchards and our property, to destroy our orchards and our property, and everything else, we shall never build and plant again till we do it in Jackson county. But our enemies are not here yet, and we have not yet thrown down our houses. Let me tell you, if God designs that Israel should now become free, they will come and strike the blow, and if he does not, they will not come.” He announces the novel fact that “we are the kingdom of God, we are the State of Deseret,” and further that “we will have you, Brother Brigham, as our Governor just so long as you live. We will not have any other Governor. I mean just what I say; and this people say they will not have any other Governor, and especially any one that has to come here under arms, for we consider that any man is a poor, damned creature that has to come here under arms to rule over us,” &c., &c. Governor Brigham cries Amen to all this, and pronounces Brother Heber a prophet. A Washington correspondent says.

The Land Speculators.

An article in the Chicago Tribune informs us that shoals of people from New England and the Middle States are traveling westward to look after the farm lands and building lots, in which they invested so much money last Summer and Spring, at a time of great inflation, or upon the security of which they lent money to Western men.—The Tribune adds that these investments are hopeless, and will be so for years to come.—But this probably depends upon whether the holders of such lands and lots continue to expect good prices. The article we quote from says that the amount of land now for sale is immense, in fact, out of all proportion to the demand at present, or any prospective demand for the next ten years. As for the building lots nine-tenths of them might as well be sacrificed at once by their owners, for any price they will bring. From the tone of the western papers it is quite clear that none of the land now held by speculators will be salable for a long time to come, unless thrown into the market for whatever it will bring. Then emigrants and settlers will be attracted to the regions which the eager appetites of speculators had swallowed up. But if not, then the next tide of emigration will pass over them entirely, and they will be forgotten.

General Jackson and the Banks.

Hear what the old Hero says in his farewell address to his countrymen:— “The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, (as the Bank of the United States,) even if the Constitution did not prevent an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the monopolist interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and State interests, and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, one monied institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided force to accomplish any object it may wish to obtain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical and laboring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependant on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank, and a paper currency, the money power would in a few years govern the State and control its mercantile; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to set together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependents about them, who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of the great body of the classes of society from the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty, and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions who possess it. But with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them.

The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency which they are able to control, from the multitude of corporations with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in establishing in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil, and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and

will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands, is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you, every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

India and England.

The extent to which the Indian mutineers are taxing the powers of England probably surpasses that of any previous war in which she was engaged. The struggle is now apparently for existence, and the most absorbing attention engrosses all classes in England.—One of the leading English weekly papers in its review says:— “The interest of the week centers in India, before which all the domestic and foreign occurrence ‘pale their ineffectual fires.’—This is not to be wondered at, considering the strange and unprecedented scenes of which that part of the world is now the theater. Never in the Colonial history of this country was the tax on our energies greater. The American war strained the resources of the empire in the days of our grandfathers, but these Indian mutinies follow each other with such extraordinary rapidity, and evolve such startling facts, that they keep the public mind in a state of anxious suspense to which we remember no parallel. It is true that this war must not only be an enormous tax on the wealth, but a drain on the population of the British Islands which will seriously interfere with industrial pursuits. England will be compelled to look about for recruits wherever she can, and will probably, as in the American war, seek to enlist Germans, both as officers and men in her Indian army.

This Indian war bids fair to be of long continuance, the wealthy and influential Mohammedan families, the descendants of the nabobs and rajahs, who were the nominal defendants of the great Mogul, head this movement and with them are the leading Brahmans. The natives, though not equal to the Europeans in war, are yet more formidable than in the days of Clive, Coot and Hastings. They bring too, to animate them, all the fatalism of our creed and all the blind superstition of the other. Religious wars are proverbially of long duration. They believed that the English intended to compel them to abjure the faith of their fathers, and they revolted; when they learn that there is no hope or mercy for them they fight with desperation, and in so extensive a country as India they will be able to protract hostilities for years. In the meanwhile the climate and the cholera will destroy the levies like rotten sheep. Everything indicates a long and fearful struggle before the Sepoy rebellion is crushed out and the domination of England established in the Peninsula.

If the warlike Sikhs and the men from the Sub Himalayan hills of Nepal should fail to swell the English armies, there would be really little prospect of success. Such countries as India and China, so vast in extent and so populous, can only be conquered by inducing one portion of the population to aid in the subjugation of another. That game has been tried in India for a century, but now it seems as if the entire country was roused to expel the invaders.

Escape—Daring Exploit—Recapture.

Our usually quiet village has seen the scene of intense and continued excitement, since last Saturday morning, produced by the escape from our jail of a man calling himself John Johnston and other aliases, on last Friday night. He effected his exit by drawing his hands through his hand-cuffs, filing the hobbles off his ankles, digging a hole through the plank stone wall of the jail, and scaling the wall of the yard. Whether all this was accomplished without assistance it is difficult to determine, the probabilities are rather in favor of the belief that he received some aid either at the time he escaped or previously, but what amount it would be impossible to guess. But the singular part of the story remains to be told.—No trace of the escaped prisoner could be found on the next day, but on the right following the Sheriff's office in the front part of the jail was broken into by some persons by breaking open the shutter of one of the windows. The sheriff's desks broken open, and a trifle of money, all that could be found, taken, several tracks were found in the mud in the vicinity, evidently those of the burglars. On the same night a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Jacob Hoover, of Laurence township was missing. By this time the excitement had become considerable, additional pursuit was made for the stolen animal and the gentleman who had released himself from the custody of the law by a verbal writ of Habeas non Corpus, who was supposed to be the thief. About three or four o'clock on Monday morning after having been pursued and seen frequently by the chief of police in the neighborhood of James Blooms on the road leading from Carwensville to Luthersburg, and found to be the escaped prisoner. The horse which he had been compelled finally to abandon was also recovered. He was accordingly brought back to be again lodged in jail, but ere he could reach that sanctuary, a crowd of excited persons, as soon as the wagon upon which he was conveyed in charge of the persons who had arrested him, reached the centre of our town, mounted the vehicle with a roar, declaring their intention to hang the prisoner without further ceremony. By the exertions of our citizens however they were induced to desist in case he would make a confession, and give the names of his accomplices. This the fellow proceeded to do

as well as his fright would permit him, and implicated several citizens of our county; several of whom have been arrested and some of them committed for trial.

Of one thing there seems to be little doubt. Our County is evidently infested with a gang of deprecators who are engaged in all kinds of lawless and criminal occupations, and whom it seemed to be impossible to detect, although everybody were aware of its existence. We hope that the late incidents may be the means of its being broken up and its members brought to punishment or compelled to leave the country entirely.—We regret to see the tendency of our usually orderly and quiet community towards Lynch law, the worst species of lawlessness in existence. Our laws are both wholesome and efficient, if properly administered, and the people should rest satisfied with their action.—Clearfield Republican.

The Phila. Pennsylvanian of Monday says:

“We are glad to notice a movement in the right direction, not only upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, but all the great lines leading to the West, viz: a reduction of expenses an increase of fares. The new arrangements went into effect on the 1st inst. The increase on the rates of fare and freight varies from 5 to 15 per cent on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while the salary or pay of all persons receiving over \$2000 per annum is reduced 25 per cent; all persons receiving an annual salary or wages of \$2,000 and between \$1,000 and \$2,000, including that of \$1,000, are subject to 15 per cent. All persons receiving an annual salary or wages under \$1,000 a reduction of 10 per cent, while extra compensation for good conduct and satisfactory performance of duty, as now allowed by the General Superintendent, is to be submitted to the Board for their approval before being paid.

EQUALIZING THE CURRENCY.—To supply the leading defect of the banking system, says the Philadelphia Mercury, it is proposed that Congress shall pass a law authorizing the Sub Treasury, at its various offices, to receive gold on deposit, and issue certificates therefor, in sums of \$20, \$50, and \$100, payable to bearer, or order, as may be desired. This plan would afford a currency at par, from Maine to California, and serve to equalize exchanges also. It is, certainly, a very serious defect in our present system, that we have no paper money suitable for remittance, which would have the same value in every part of the country. The Sub Treasury has proved an admirable custodian of the public funds. If it could furnish a currency based absolutely on gold and silver, and of equal value in every part of this country, the necessity of banks might be largely obviated.

THE REMEDY.—The entire Bank capital existing in the United States is stated to be three hundred and forty-three millions of dollars.

The entire paper currency is set down at one hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars, of which fifty millions is in five dollar notes, and about the same amount in ten dollar notes.

The amount of specie is two hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars, of which the banks hold sixty millions.

These statements have been made in official public documents, and are probably as near the facts as can be arrived at.

In view of them, the remedy for a suspension of specie payments is apparent and easy.

Let the General Government and the States co-operate to abolish the five and ten dollar notes.

The result would be to reduce our paper currency one half, and secure in its place gold and silver.

A suspension then would not occur once in a century.

This remedy was proposed and urged by James Buchanan when a Senator. The influence of his administration may be considered pledged, therefore, to co-operate with the Legislatures and Governors of the States in bringing about this great reform.

No question of domestic policy is so transcendental in its importance. It is a people's measure. All parties should unite upon it, and demonstrate that the people are able to manage their affairs of Government.

Of course, the remedy would be applied with due caution, so as not to disturb violently the measure of value or the relation of debtor and creditor.

In our opinion, this grand and only cure of the American Banking System might be applied during Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

A longer period is not necessary.—Jeffersonian.

SCALPING A WOMAN ON THE PLAINS—HER EXTRAORDINARY FORTITUDE.—The Red Bluffs Beacon, of 16th Sept., thus tells the tale:—

An instance of the most remarkable fortitude and heart-rending cruelty we ever heard of, was related to us by a black man by the name of Scott, who has recently arrived here from Missouri, by the way of the plains. He informs us that a short time before he arrived at Stony Point, on the Humboldt river, the Indians attacked a train of six men and one woman and child. The men were all killed but one, who made his escape. The child was also killed, and its mother shot in several places with arrows, scalped and left for dead.

All the while they were scalping her and stripping the clothes from her body, she was perfectly conscious of what they were doing, but feigned death, and let them tear the skin from her head without even giving signs of life, knowing that if she did, they would either dispatch her at once, or take her into hopeless captivity. At one time, when they had let her for a moment, she ventured to change her position, in order, if possible, to relieve herself from the uncomfortable position in which she was lying, but on their return they very soon discovered that she had moved, and for fear that her life might yet be extant, they took hold of the arrows that were still sticking in her body, and worked them about in the wounds, and pushed them deeper into her flesh, and stamped upon her with their heels. All this she endured without uttering a groan, or drawing a breath that could be perceived by the savages, and in that condition she was left as food for the wolves. Fortunately, however, a train came along before she had lain long in that condition, and dressed her wounds, and brought her along with them, and not the least remarkable fact attending the whole matter, is, that she is fast recovering from her wounds, her head, we are told is nearly well, and the arrow wounds are doing better than any one expected.